upon which good city government depends. THE POSITION OF TAMMANY.

Curiously enough, in this compaign, Tammany Hall, in its platform, has confined itself ! as strictly to local issues as the Citizens Union. But everybody understands that Tammany has done this only because it has not dared to come out either for the Chicago platform of its party or against it. The sincerity of Tammany's platform utterances is easily tested. It is fairly eloquent on the subject of home rule. I ask you, therefore, to consider the illustration of home rule which the Tammany organization is affording at this juncture. Its whole ticket has been named by a man nominally out of politics, who has spent most of his time in England during the last three years, racing horses. On August 12, or thereabouts, "The New-York World" offered a prize of \$100 to the man who should correctly guess the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Not a single person guessed the name of Judge Van Wyck. I do not know whether this is a greater tribute to the inscrutable operations of Mr. Croker's mind, or to the undiscovered popularity of his candidate. But this, at least, is certain, that a more offensive violation, both of the letter and of the spirit of home rule, never was afforded even in the carry of New-York. Candidate apart, however, I cannot believe that many people who have done this only because it has not dared to come violation, both of the letter and violation, both of the city of New-York. Candidate apart, however, I cannot believe that many people who have high ideals of city government will look to Tammany for their realization, under its present management. That organization is too intimately associated with our municipal dishonor in the past to be deliberately intrusted by the people of the city with the solution of the great problem involved in the installation of the new government of the city of New-York. There may be men who are inclined to vote the Tammany ticket, either from long habit or for other reasons, with that hope in their hearts, but it is certainly hoping against hope to expect good city government at the hands of Tammany under the conditions that prevail in that organization at the present time.

ONE POINT AGREED UPON.

ONE POINT AGREED UPON.

There is one point, however, as to which Tammany, the Republican organization, and the adherents of Henry George are all agree 1. With one voice they proclaim the doctrine that the administration of the city ought to be responsible to some party, as they put it, and not directly to the people themselves. If a party were to represent the final judgment of a vast body of people there might be something to say for this proposition; though even then, for such business as the city demands of its officials. I think it would be open to question. But what are you going to say when a party becomes an organization, and the organization becomes a machine that responds absolutely to the will of one man? That has been the fundamental difficulty with Tammany Hall for many a year. It never was more open to this criticism than at this moment, and. I am sorry to believe, this is also the fundamental difficulty with the Republican party of the city of New-York to-day. In both cases you have one-man power illustrated in its most absolute form; and, as I think, in its most dangerous form, because it is absolutely fresponsible. Against that idea I stand for direct and continuous responsibility on the part of the city officials to the people themselves. I know of nothing more important to the safe conduct of great affairs than that the man who is in a position where he must take the nominal responsibility, should also be obliged to take the actual responsibility. to some party, as they put it, and not directly

THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

A keen sense of personal responsibility to the who is called upon to discharge great public du- to outside interests of any kind whatever. It is

Or, if we are to have a Mayor responsible to the Republican party of to-day, unless indeed he be man enough to shatter this theory into atoms and he his own master, we encounter difficulties of another kind. The responsible party, in that case, is a very busy man. It must be admitted that he attends to the business of being responsible for his party much more assiduously than the actual leader of Tammany Hall has done for the last three years. Nevertheless, the Republican leader has already a great deal on his hands. He has official relations with the Government of the United States, and he has unofficial relations United States, and he has unofficial relations with the government of the State. If to all of these is added responsibility for the conduct of the city of New-York under the new conditions about to prevail, is there not some fear that this theory of party responsibility will result in somebody's being overtaxed? No, no, gentlemen! When party organizations have be-

to use it instead of lard.

Chicaro

is mainly refined vegetable oil-aiways clean, pure, nutritious, wholesome. For every purpose for which cooks were once compelled to

New York.

IS BEST

and most economical. It improves food and health. It saves doctor's bills, yet any doctor will tell you

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tinz, with our trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Et. Louis.

ENGLAND'S FAMOUS REGIMENT ENTERTAINS ROYALTY.

At the recent Black Watch Regimental Dinner, H. R. H. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in the chair, the only champagne served was POMMERY CHAMPAGNE.

beginning as pawns in the game of party politics. In the early part of this century the Mayor of New-York was an appointive officer. He was appointed by the State Council of Appointment, which at that time consisted of the Governor and four Senators, chosen every year by the Assembly. In 1811 so considerable a man as De Witt Clinton, who had been a Senator of the United States, was removed from the office of Mayor of New-York by the State Council of Appointment, in execution of a plan by which the then president of the Tammany Council of Appointment, in execution of a plan by which the then president of the Tammany Society was made Mayor of the city, to hold office for a few months, when he was to be ap-pointed by the President of the United States Surveyor of the Port, and another gentleman was to be appointed Mayor. This plan ulti-mately was carried out in all its details. The incident is especially significant in its bearing upon the reasons for the frequent failure on the part of cities in the United States to obtain part of cities in the United States to obtain good city government. It shows how deep-seated has been the tendency to administer a city, not for its own sake, but for the purpose of accomplishing some ulterior object.

IT MAKES IT CLEAR.

fundamental is the demand now formally made total elimination of State or National politics by the Citizens Union at this first separate mu- from municipal issues and elections. In the nicipal election under the new constitution, that course of his address, which was frequently the officers of the city should be chosen by the broken in upon with applause, he said: the officers of the city should be chosen by the people with reference to their obligations to the city alone, and not with reference to any outside or irrelevant object whatever. The removal of De Witt Clinton in 1814, and other incidents like it, as I read history, produced very great discontent. Men said if the city should select its own Mayor such things could not be done. Accordingly, in 1821, when the State Constitution was amended, the power to appoint the Mayor of New-York was taken away from the State Council of Appointment, and it was lodged in the Common Council of the city. But, unless I am mistaken, the same spirit survived in the Common Council, so that at last men said if the people were to choose their own Mayor then the city's interests would not be made secondary to anything. Accordingly, in 1834 or thereabouts, the people of the city were given the right to elect their own Mayor. But from that time on the people have done very much the same thing. They have marched to the poils year after year and voted for the most part from the point of view of National issues, rather than with an eye single to the good of the city. THE FIRST TIME IN THE CITY'S HISTORY.

There have been years in which, under the stress of some great monetary emergency, men of all parties have united to elect this or that man Mayor. But this is the first time that a ticket has been placed before the voters of the city on a municipal platform pure and simple, which embodies an explicit and positive demand that the city should be administered for its own copie is the only safeguard for the city official sake and for its own sake only, without regard

after his election directly to the people; and thirdly, for the independence of the citizen in naming the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. Upon this platform I shall submit our case fearlessly to the people of the city of New-

MR. FAIRCHILD FOLLOWS.

Mr. Low's speech was listened to with perfect attention by every one of the thousands in the stand this issue. The man who believes that Mchall, who evidently regarded it as a privilege Kinley ought to have been elected President of the to hear the first public political utterances of United States because he wanted a gold dollar may the candidate since his nomination. His words received the unqualified and enthusiastic indorsement of his hearers, who evidently would have been glad to sit and hear him until midnight. About a third of the audience scrambled for the doors at the end of Mr. Low's address, and in the confusion the chairman introduced Charles S. Fairchild, the nominee for Controller, Mr. Fairchild got a warm reception, in spite of the vacancies the deserters left in the seats. He

that this theory of party responsibility will result in somebody's being overtaxed? No, no, gentlemen! When party organizations have become political machines that respond absolutely to the will of a single man the very fabric of free government is in peril. We might almost appeal against such a condition of things to the general Government at Washington to make good in our behalf the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government in all the States. Happily a better appeal still is available, and that is, to the people of the city, I make that appeal now to the people of New-York, in their own behalf and in behalf of free government, to elect this year officials who will be responsible directly to them, and not indirectly to some person whom they cannot get at THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Every intelligent American knows that our institutions have had their smallest measure of success in relation to the government cities. Nowhere else have there been so many and such serious scandals; nowhere else have there been such frequent failures to secure the good results for which all government exists. This is a matter of common observation on the part of all our public men. It is stated with constant and mortifying reiteration by every publicist, native and foreign. Conventions without number have and foreign of the discussion of the problem of city rities that has been made, I firmly been half or the discussion of the problem of city rities and that the constitution and our laws, and set up somewhere a real despoism? And what is the result? What is resulted to the fact that we have never tried to grow worse. Lit this is chiefly because the problem of late years has come to be so without the problem of late years has come to be so without the problem of late years has come to be so with

ment. I was told that if I would accept the nom-ination for Controller I could in some degree aid in currying to success that which had been so well be-gun. I could not myself see that I could contribute much to this end, but I felt that I would not dare to stand before the people of this city, before my own conscious, before my God, in the future, if I felt that I had not done my urnost to break down machine rule and to invest our real government with the digality and the authority and responsibility to the people which are our only safety in the end. Por that ruson, and that reason alone, I stand be-fore you to-night as a candidate for your suffrages, and I shall do what I can in that direction.

MR. SCHUMANN THE NEXT SPEAKER. Although a stranger to many of his auditors, John H. Schumann, the candidate for President of the Council, met a gratifying reception. He

said in part;

By the Constitution of our State, passed in 189, it was decreed that manisipal elections anoual no longer be held with State and National, in order that municipal government might be lifted out of the low and most contemptible condition it had failen into by improper attention, being overshadowed by State and National issues; and no one who thinks for a moment on this subject and who has the weifure of this Commonwealth at heart can fail to sampatable with our efforts to make our city's issues the all-important in our coming canyone. National State matter cannot enter here.

The politician, who always takes care of himself first, his party second, and his city and the tax-payer last, if at all, must take a back seat this time, if our reasoning is correct.

It seems to me, gentlemen, that the independent citizens who constitute this large assemblase to hight, who constitute the Citizens Union paper, and, more than both of these combined, the large scient vote of both great parties can well afford to found with the reuse of the first government of Greater New-York that stanch leader, Seth Low, who knows no lear nor compromise, and who stands for purity of purpose without a peer.

Personally, I did not seek the horizor you have conferred by selecting the as carolinate for presiding other of the council, an office which carries with it such great pesponsibilities. Should the choice of the temple fall to my lot, your platform and its declared principles; His Honor Seth Low, and his dociared principles; His Honor Seth Low, and his dociared principles in manicipal government, well died in me the strongest support.

ULGED BY MR. BEAMAN

ULGED BY MR. BEAMAN.

Charles C. Beaman was then introduced and On the other hand, it also makes clear how | in a vigorous, convincing speech he urged the

course of his address, which was frequently broken in upon with applause, he said:

Cluzens-I do not say fellow-citizens, for I learned by experience that it is not only a men Citizens I finon, but a women citizens I finon—do you realize what the word citizens means? It is not a term of represent it means the inhabitants of a city. It means that we are handed together for one purpose, to elect men who shall be free men. There is one thought that it seems to me has been cuntited te-night. Why am I, a Republican, earnest as fam, and always have been, in favor of Seta Low? Not simply because I believe citizens should manage their own affairs, not because I believe that bosses should not manage city or National affairs, but because I believe in the scuariation of city election from State election and National election. As a Republican, I am opposed to the platform of that party because row started out to say we, Republicans of the city of New-York, in this election indorse Mekindey and Black. I was opposed to such; so was Scuator Goy. Last year I marched in the McKindey ranks and voted for Mekindey, and Guy voted in the Bryan ranks, and yet to-day he is just as welcome back of Low as I am. I want the citizens to feel that it is not such a fight as we had last year. We who believe in Seth Low should stand together and stand up against all organizations and against all State and National parties. Men like De Lancey Nicoll and Choate were party men, and records will show you that they were unanimous that city elections should be kept sensor of good government. I was here when Choate stood here advocating that constitution, and Republicans and Democrats here were in favor of that constitution. We carried the city of New-York by some sixteen thousand majority, and we carried the state of New-York by some eighty thousand majority. There were many things in that constitution distributions from State and National politics.

A QUOTATION FROM LAUTERBACH.

people is the only safecuard for the city official who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data who is called upon to discharge great public data are involved in the consideration of that problem. I am simply stating my belief that so far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned, it is far as good city sovermment is concerned to the consideration of the considerati I think it was my friend Mr. Lauterbach Cawyers

cause they voted for Bryan or because they voted for McKinley in the National election, or for Bask or against him? No. Pick men from the city of New-York fit to carry on that business. And pick them simply for their fitness. Now, on that platform shall we stand; we will stand on it and we will win on it.

TO MAKE THEM UNDERSTAND THE ISSUE. Gentlemen, we want to make the people underhave that gold dollar still in his mind, and you will have hard work to persuade him to against a gold dollar if he thinks it is the other side now, and just so with those who believe in a sliver dollar: they will flight against the gold dollar, and what we want to do to both men of both parties is to make them understand what we wish and what we are going to do, and let them see exactly how the situation stands. We do not want State questions, give us city questions and city parties; no National questions no State questions. A word of our candidates. Well, they are fit. There is only one suggestion. I have heard about them that has bothered me, and that has bothered me a little. It was made to me by a gentleman of the name of Scott-Frank Scott, I believe. I guess you know him. He was with us last year, he may be with us now. I saw by one of the papers to-day that he was interviewed. He said: "Your candidates are too ideal; they are not votegetiers." Well, gentlemen, that may be a little bit are. They may be too ideal, but we must have them, you know. There is another good thing about our candidates they cannot change. It is a great thing in a candidate, and it is a great thing in an officer after he is elected, and that is one thing about this man. It is a great thing in an officer after he is cleated, but trut is the kind of men they may be too ideal, but this man. It side now, and just so with those who believe in a

THE LAST ADDRESS.

Despite the number of speakers that had preceded him, very few of the audience had left the hall when Henry Weissman, general secretary of the International Bakers' Union, rose and moved the ratification of the Citizens Union ticket. Be-fore formally reading the resolution, he said CHICAGO STOCK YARDS THREATENED. among other things:

among other things:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Chizens: This is the second time within the hast four years that I have had the exceptional pleasure of steaking upon the same platform with the gentleman who has to day the honor to stand for the bester citizens of New York for the Mayoraly. The last time I shoke upon a platform with the gentleman who has to day the honor to stand for the bester citizens of New York for the Mayoraly. The last time I shoke upon a platform with Sath Low it was not in a gathering of the khal. There were few ladies decked with theries; there were few gentlemen whom we classify among the upper ten thousand, of whom there are quite a number here to-night, but there were about twenty thousand lade workers. On March II, 184, in the days of the greatest ideness and most intense want, the greatest suffering that the idle people of the city of New-York had endured for almost a generation, when the voices for the advocates of labor were raised pleadingly to the Legislature of our State to appropriate a million deliars to prosecute public works, so that the unemployed could be put to work, we found a man who was ready to add the weight of his influence and his public standing to the bleadings of the laboring people of the city of New-York. On that night Seth Low was the first speaker of the great mass-meeting of labor of the city of New-York. I had never seen the gentleman before in my life, but on that night he impressed me so deeply that, even without the aid he had rendered in subsequent years, and particularly of late in the arbitration of labor difficulties in this city by that means saving immense property and labor to the warkers, thereby keeping from the doors of hundreds of families the wolf of want, and adjusting serious labor strikes, even without his assi fame to the work and struggles of our Libor movement, even without that, the only time when on the platform of Madison Square Gartein he addeed his voice and influence to our plaints to the Legislature, that e

THE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the principles set forth in the platform of the Citizens Union, and cordinity ratify the following nominations:

For Mayor-SETH LOW.

For Fresident of the Council JOHN H. SCHUMANN.

For Controller—CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

The resolution was:

For Controller-CHARGIAS FARM
For District Attorney - AUSTEIN G. FOX.
For County Clerk—BENJAMIN E. HALL
For Sherid—EDWARD F. M'SWEENEY.
For Register-RICHARD H. ADAMS.
For Legister-RICHARD H. ADAMS.
For Legister of Supreme Court—CHARLES H. VAN |
BRUNT, GEORGE F. ANDREWS.

American Waltham Watches

are the most perfect timepieces it is possible to make, and they are sold at lower prices than foreign watches of less value. The "RIVERSIDE" movement particularly recommended. For sale by all retail jewelers

Justices of City Court-JOSEPH FETTRETCH, S.

Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan-Dr. ALFRED E. THAVER, Dr. CYRUS J. STRONG, Dr. LEVI F. WARNER, WILLIAM H. TERRY.

A RUSH FOR THE PLATFORM. The resolution was seconded from the body of the ball and was unanimously carried amid then moved the adjournment of the meeting.

an outburst of cheers. General Wager Swayne Immediately a rush was made for the platform by some hundreds of people anxious to shake hands with Mr. Low. Crowding around him they overwhelmed him with their enthusiastic demonstrations, and it was only by the aid of a bodyguard of policemen that Mr. Low could reach his carriage.

MEETINGS OUTSIDE THE HALL. THOUSANDS OF PERSONS LISTEN TO ADDRESSES

BY WORKINGMEN AND OTHERS. The overflow meeting outside of Cooper Union last night was even larger than that of the night previous, when the Henry George orators talked to hundreds of their sympathizers. W. H. Fearns. chairman of the Citizens Union Campaign Commit-tee in the XIth Assembly District, had charge of the arrangements, and he did his work well. Chairman Fearns had a number of eloquent speakers to address the big crowds, but he could have found work for many more. There were fully five thouwere unable to get into the hall, and many of them went home before the outdoor meetings were called to order. Others kept coming, however, until 10 o'clock, and none of the speakers lacked an

andience at any time. many people present, and he had only two portable stands for the speakers when the meetings began. Later other stands were provided. At one time that his available supply of speakers was not larger, so that he could start more. The speakers' stands were lighted up with torches stuck about in

stands were lighted up with torches stuck about in convenient places.

Among those who spoke at the meetings were Celonel W. C. Plummer, Joseph Judge, Robert Winston, Charles Abbott, Charles F. Wilson, Mr. Mason, Ogley Jackson, J. Brooks Leavitt, J. F. Nubel, Phillip Hans and William Travis.

Several of the speakers were representative workingmen, among them being Robert Winston, a delegate of the Coach and Cab Drivers' Union, and Charles F. Wilson, an engineer. The crowds were intensely interested in the remarks of these speakers, as they were also in the speeches of the other orators. There was much enthusiasm, and the crowds did not depart until all the speakers had talked themselves hoarse.

son's well-known irleadship to General Trace, the sturdily declined to become identified with the local contest, and yesterday retierated his refusal to attend the meeting, and announced that he would leave the city before it. It was further hoped that Chauncey M. Depew would attend and make an address, even if he could not be prevailed upon to preside. Mr. Depew would attend and make an address, even if he could not be prevailed upon to preside Mr. Depew yesterday told those in charge of the compaign that it would be impossible for lim to attend the meeting or make an address, as he is to make an address in Nashville on October 11, and starts for there Friday. The details of the meeting will be completed to-day. It is said that Edward Mitchell will preside. General Trace will make the principal address, and Senator Foraker will follow. There was a report yesterday that Speaker Reed and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts would both attend and speak. This was not confirme!

CONSELHERIO A PRISONER-

CANUDOS TAKEN AND THE LEADER OF THE BRAZILIAN REBELS CAPTURED.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 6.-Canudos, the stronghold of the fanatics under Antonio Conselheiro, has It has been captured by the Government troops

after a desperate engagement with the revolu-Antonio Conselheiro has been taken prisoner.

since April last of the capture of Canudes by the since April last of the capture of Canudes by the Government troops. But it is the first time that Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the fanaties, has been reported among the prisoners. If this extraordinary individual, a strange combination of priest, warrior and man of affaira, has fallen into the hands of the Government troops the cause of the fanaties has suffered the most damaging blow it has yet received. Antonio, the "Counsellor," as he is called by his folk wers, has been from the outset the backbone of the insurrection in Bahia, and without his presence and direction it is likely to collapse

A DISASTROUS FIRE RAGES NEAR IT-ONE MAN

AND MANY BORSES BURNED TO DEATH. Chicago, Oct. 6.-Fanned by a strong wind from the west, a fire that broke out in the Dexter Park Pavilion at the Union Stock Yards this afternoon rpread to the district between Halstead-st, and Union-ave, and Forty-third and Forty-fifth sts., Complishing business houses and dwellings. The worst sufferers among the residents were those living along Halstead-st., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts. The houses, being frame structfurnished ready material for the flames which raged from 3 o'clock until 5 o'clock, and then yielded to the vigorous work of the firemen Dexier Park Pavilion stands only a few southwest of the main horse market, which yards southwest of the main horse market, which is an immense frame structure covered by a huge dome. Had the latter building caught fre, it would have meant the destruction of the greater portion of the Stock Yards. The Pavilion contained five hundred horses, and it was with the greatest difficulty that most of them were rescued.

Showroom

is in fact a studio of fireplace art worthy a visit.

119 & 121 W. 23d Street

FILLING THREE TICKETS.

COUNCIL, ALDERMANIC AND ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS MADE IN BROOKLYN.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS AND THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY SELECT CANDIDATES TO FOLLOW

THE LEAD OF SETH LOW. Conference committees of the Committee of Fifty and the National Democrats held a long caucus yesterday afternoon and made out Council, Alder-manic and Assembly tickets to be placed on the ballot in the Low column. Last night the Fifty met, and adopted the ticket with two or three changes, and the Democrats held conventions and acted upon the names in the twenty-one districts.

The complete returns from the Democratic conven-tions could not be obtained last night. The Fifty and the Democrats refused to indorse any candidate on either party ticket who was un-

willing to go on record as an advocate of Seth The Fifty's nominations were as follows:

District.
6—CHAS. H. FRANCISCO
F. F. WILLIAMS.
JAMES C. ROGERS.
JOHN L. BAKER.

Coapeil
District.
7—GUSTAY A. JAHN.
5—GUGTAY A. JAHN.
JOHN L. BAKER.

A WEIEER
FRANK H FIELD,
A.C. DE GRAW,
E. H. M. ROEHR,
F. M. CLARKSON,
JOHN WOLF,
JOHN E. THORNE,
NOAH TERRETTS,
J. E. STANTON,
H. MARSHALL,
J. H. MINNES,
L. STEMBERGER,
F. G. HUGHES,

Aldermon JOHN L. BURLEIGH, E. J. FEAYNE JAMES P. LOUGHLIN, DAVID S. STEWART, W. N. B. BENNETT, JOHN FOGARTY, W. R. WALELEY, AITI PLACE, WILLIAM MEEHAN, J. D. ACKFEMAN, CHARLES H. TIPFANY, MAN C. BERGER. C. J. MERTENS.

18-J. H. MINNES 19-I. STEMBERGER, 20-F. G. HUGHES, 21-F. OSWALD. A committee, consisting of S. L. Woodhouse, Horace E. Dresser, W. A. White, H. W. Maxwell and T. M. Taft, was appointed, with power t the vacancies.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Citizens Union was held last evening at the headquarters of the organization, in the Arbuckle Building, No. 371 Fultor-st., Brooklyn, Th

buckle Building, No. 371 Fultor-st., Brooklyn, The Brooklyn Citizens Union was organized in 1892, for the purpose of alding in the election of Mayor Schieren.

The city ticket, headed by Seth Low, was enthusiastically indersed. The county ticket named by the Committee of Fifty and the National Democrats was also approved.

The nomination of Frederick W. Hinrichs for president of the Berough of Kings was indersed, and the committee named as its choice for Assemblymen in the several districts in Kings County the following candidates.

District.

1-N. R. KILMER.

2-8. R. DONNELLY.

5-4-HAS A. WEIBER.

4- Dr. E. STEWART.

6-APRAM E. PEGRAW.

6-S. L. ROWLAND.

7-E. N. CLARKSON.

8-FFLIX O. KERNAN.

DISTRICT.

9-JOHN WOLF.

11-NOAH R. TEBBITTS.

13-JAMES J. STANTON.

15-HENEY MARSHALL.

18-CHAS. R. TIFFANY.

20-FRED. G. BUGHES.

A committee of five, to confer with representatives of the National Democracy and the Committee of Fifty, was also appointed, and the committee decided to attend the meeting in the Academy of Music, where Seth Low will speak on Saturday evening, in a body. The Clizens Union says it has signatures of 12,000 voters in Brooklyn who will vote for Low.

PURROYITES FOR LOW.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HOME RULE DEMOCRACY INDORSES THE CITIZENS UNION CANDIDATE.

The Executive Committee of the Home Rule (Purroy) Democracy met at the Morton House last furroy) bemocracy met at the shorten froze in-night and voted unanimously to indorse the can-didary of Seth Low. Incidentally, they indorsed the nominations of Charles H. Van Brunt and George P. Andrews for Justices of the Supreme There was a full attendance of the con mittee, and Mr. Purroy presided. Over his head was a banner, which bore this legend:

Shall English "Dick" and Prench Ball "Bob" Get license our big town to rob? On the opposite wall was another that read:

We're not annexed to England yet, you bet! In his address to the committee Mr. Purroy said. In his address to the committee Mr. Purroy said:
From the very date of its organization the Home
Rule Democracy has kept steadily before itself
two predominent objects, viz.; First, the overthrow of the present disgraceful system of Tammany control, which would be effectively attained
by the defeat of its candidate for Mayor; second,
the future reorganization of the Democratic party
on an honorable and honest basis. Since then not
for one single moment has it lost sight of these
two main objects.

for one single moment has it lost sight of these two main objects.

At a time when it was considered to be party treason for any one to dare utter a word that might disturb our hungry and complaisant Democracy it fearlessly protested against our base rule from England through a weak and disreputable agent, and last May, when the popular candidacy of the able, experienced and distinguished president of Columbia College began to interest favorably our whole community it immediately and publicly declared Seth Low to be, in its opinion, an ideal candidate.

Mr. Purroy then went on to tell of the numerous

Mr. Purroy then went on to tell of the numerous conferences between his and other anti-Tammany organizations, and expressed his regret that all attempts at anti-Tammany union failed.

"But the real boss has at last been forced from under cover, and is once more in open, defant command, while his poor, disreputable, spiritless agent of hypocrisy has been kicked, chattering, into a corner," continued Mr. Purroy. "In this emergency the Home Rule Democracy must not prove recreant to the righteous purposes which called it into existence, and of which there now seems to be a fair probability of a happy realization. It is its plain duty to march fearlessly and confidently in the course of honor which it originally adopted, and from which it never wandered, and to ally itself under the leadership of Seth Low, with all the various forces which will make for the honest, intelligent and conservative government of the second city of the world." Mr. Purroy then went on to tell of the numerous

A LIE, MR. SMITH SAYS. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS NOT CON-SIDERED TAKING ANY ACTION ON MR.

LOW'S CANDIDACY Charles Stewart Smith yesterday expressed sur-

prise and indignation when he read a report in "The Sun" to the effect that he and other members of Sun" to the effect that he and other members of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had taken up the question "as to whether the Chamber of Commerce should indores Seth Low or in any way take action as to nis candidacy, it was demonstrated that a majority of the committee were opposed to any such action."

At the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Mr. Smith dictated the following statement:
"I am chairman of the Executive Committee, and you can say for me that the statement in The Sun' is a wilful and solid lie. I was present at the meeting from beginning to end, and no mention was made in any way of the political situation either by me or any other man."

The Chamber of Commerce will have a regular meeting to-day, but no action regarding the candidacy of Mr. Low is expected.

ENTERTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF FOREIGN GUESTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW. Washington, Oct. 6 .- President and Mrs. McKin-

ley gave a reception at the White House to-night to the foreign guests of the International Committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, who came here especially for that purpose before attending the coming convention at Buffalo. Invited to meet the distinguished guests were many persons prominent in the social, religious and scientific circles of Washington. Assisting the President and Mrs. McKiniey were the members of the Cabinet and the women of their families. Colonel Bingham, of the Army, made the presentations. After the reception was over light refreshments were served in the State dining-room. The Marine Band, stationed in the main vestibule, played appropriate airs.

Among those present were the Rev. Charles Gore, Canon of Westminster; Cyril Allington, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; the Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain and Mrs. Adams, the Right Rev Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware; John P. Faure, of New-York, treasurer of the National Council of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; Mrs. George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. W. English, of Pittsburg; Slass McBee, chairman, and John W. Wood, secretary, of the International Committee; the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University; Dr. Talmage, John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, John Russell Young and Mrs. Young, and a number of ciergymen from local churches. to the foreign guests of the International Commit-

PROTECTING HELPLESS CHILDREN.

MR. GERRY REPORTS ON THE LAST YEAR'S WORK OF HIS SOCIETY.

the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, presented to the State society to-day a summary of the New-York City society's work for the year ending October 1. It shows that 1,892 misdemeanors, 397 felonies and 5,823 other subjects were brought to the attention of the society, a total of 8,112. The following disposition was made of them: Advice given, 458; baby farm applications of them: Advice given, 458; baby farm applications denied. 15: baby farm applications granted, 132; City Nursery, 28; children committed for crime, 85; children committed in default of fine, 242; commitment retused, 556; convicted minors, 328; discharged adults, 450; discharged minors, 328; discharged adults, 450; howes found, 67; hospital of Correction, adults, 71; homes found, 67; hospital of Correction, adults, 71; homes found, 67; hospital of treatment, 162; no cause for action, 533; no result attained, 1,650; not developed, 157; referred else-

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where, 163; returned home, 2,046; sentence suspended adults, 13; sentence suspended, minors, 11; theatrical applications denied, 24; theatrical applications granted, 296; transferred to other societies, 706; warned, minors, 450; warned, adults, 537; withdraw-als from prosecution, 13.

The religious views of these cases show: Protestant, 3,633; Roman Catholic, 11,955; Hobrew, 5,770. In nationality 16,000 were from the United States, 1,856 from Russia, 1,271 from Italy, 149 from England and 218 from Germany. One thousand three hundred and aixteen fathers deserted their children, and 214 mothers; 2,468 children had no fathers, and 1,718 no mothers.

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